City of Wichita, Kansas Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

Barrington Park

2010 North Tee Time

July 2005



Prepared by

DMCG

Disability Management Consulting Group L.L.C.

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In conjunction with

The Great Plains ADA & IT Center and the City of Wichita Disability Advisory Board

City of Wichita - ADA/504 Transition Plan - Barrington Park - July 2005

Legend: Blue font identifies hyperlinked documents - Red font indicates recommended changes to structures or policies

| Locations | Structural Inconsistencies | | Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access | | Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high | | | | mental Technical nformation | Finalized Actions | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|---------|------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Location | Identified Issue | ADAAG Specifications | Recommended Correction | Priority (overall) | Public Access | Frequency - PWD | Photo # | Conceptual Costs | Support Information | Finalized Correction | Date to be Corrected | Date Completed (Include initial) |
| 1. Play Equipment | An accessible path of travel does not exit leading from the side walk to the elevated composite play structure or the individual ground level play components. In addition, an accessible play surface does not exist in the use zones of any of the existing play equipment. | 15.6.4 .1 (GAD AAG FR) | Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR), October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. According to PAFR, at least one of each type of ground level play component must be accessible and be located on an accessible route. Due to the existing sand surface, an accessible route does not lead to the any of the ground level equipment or the elevated composite structure. Additionally, accessible surfaces do not exist in the use zones of any of the play equipment. Provide an accessible route to at least one of each type of ground level play component and to entry and exit points of the elevated composite play structure; and provide an accessible surface in the use zone, which is also impact attenuating. We recommend that an impact attenuating surface as defined in (SEWFAPS), be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber. However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance. Other surfaces, such as a well maintained wood fiber surface may suffice. | H | Н | M | 3 4 5 | \$3,00 0 | For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable) | | | |

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| 2. Play Equipment | The elevated composite play structure does not have appropriate transfer points. | 15.6.4 .1 (GAD AAG FR) | Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR), October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. According to PAFR, a percentage of all elevated composite play structures are required to be accessible via ramps or a transfer system. A combination of transfer platforms and transfer steps provides a continuous accessible route to elevated play components. A transfer system provides individuals the space necessary to physically transfer up or down in a composite play structure. Where provided, a 24-inch (610 mm) minimum width is necessary for individuals moving around a structure. Such a transfer system does not exist at the elevated composite play structure. Provide a transfer system as defined in (SEWFAPS) to an appropriate number of the elevated play components or replace the existing elevated play structure. | L M | M | M | 3 4 5 | \$3,00 0 | For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable) | | | |
| 3. Pedestrian Route | The pedestrian path, leading to the play equipment, is not accessible. | 4.3 | The pedestrian path, leading to the play equipment, has abrupt changes in level at the street and along the path due to raised rocks; and is not stable, firm or slip-resistant due to grass. Provide a fully accessible path of travel from street access to the play equipment. Note: ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas or parks accessible. In addition, ADAAG and the ADA do not specifically state that each and every park is required to be accessible. Title II requires that the park program, as a whole be fully accessible. The City must decide whether or not any particular park is or is not required to be accessible. | Н | Н | M | 1 2 3 | \$3,00 0 | ADAAG | | | |

Barrington Park - Conceptual Cost Projections

| Total | \$9,000 |
|----------------------|---------|
| Year One (Very High) | \$0 |
| Year Three (High) | \$6,000 |
| Year Five (Medium) | \$3,000 |
| Year Ten (Low) | \$0 |